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MAY EDITION

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Wood's Crop Special is issued monthly. No subscription price, but is mailed free each month to customers whose orders indicate a special interest in farming, gardening or trucking.

If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will put your name on our regular mailing list.

Seasonable Notes.

The large demand and scarcity of a good many seeds has caused much higher prices than usual to prevail in nearly all lines of seeds, and indications are at present for early exhaustion of stocks in a number of important seeds, such as Cow Peas, Navy Beans, Buckwheat, Sorghum, Seed Potatoes, Millets and Crimson Clover; so that early orders are advisable in order to be sure of securing stocks when it is desired to plant or sow.

Owing to scarcity of fertilizing materials, fertilizers have taken a considerable advance recently, and the indications are for very high prices for fertilizers for this fall and next spring. Under these circumstances, it is very important for farmers to sow all the soil-improving crops they can. Soil-improving crops like Cow Peas, Soja Beans and Velvet Beans are not only the best method of increasing productiveness, but it is a great deal cheaper to use these soil-improving crops than to purchase fertilizers; and we recommend to our farmers everywhere to sow Cow Peas, Soja Beans and Velvet Beans on all vacant lands throughout the summer, even putting in Cow Peas as late as the first of August, if they cannot be gotten in earlier, as these crops will repay handsome dividends in improved condition of the soil and increased yields of crops to follow.

From present and indicated prices on corn, this is likely to prove one of the most profitable of the cereal crops, and it is advisable for farmers everywhere to plant as large an acreage as possible. Early-maturing white varieties that are desirable for late planting are the Improved Southern Snowflake, Boone County and Casey's Pure-bred. In yellow corns, the Improved Leaming and Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard, are two of the best quick-growing kinds to put in. Pride of the North or 90-day Corn is one of the earliest-maturing corns we have in our list. It will not, however, make quite as large a yield as some of the other kinds, and is only recommended where a very quick-maturing corn is desired.

For general planting, provided corn can be put in by early in June, the Eureka and the Virginia White Dent will probably give the largest yields, particularly on low grounds or the heavier class of soils. In ensilage corns, Wood's Virginia ensilage matures a little earlier than the Eureka or the Pamunkey ensilage.

Farmers should take every opportunity of sowing all the COW PEAS possible, particularly after grain crops are taken off, in order to improve the fertility and productiveness of the land. Cow Peas can be sown at this time, and will make a good, heavy growth so as to turn under in time for sowing the land in grain again this fall, and there is no surer or better means of improving the condition and increasing the crop productiveness, than by sowing cow peas.

If corn is planted early, cow-peas are an excellent crop to sow at the last working, and farmers who have had experience state the sowing of cow peas in the corn increases the yield of corn, at the same time making a most excellent crop of forage and feed and improving the productiveness of the land for crops to follow.

Cow Peas are sown at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast or in drills three feet apart at the rate of about three-fourths bushel per acre.

Blackeye Peas can be safely planted so as to mature the crop of peas, up to the 10th of June, and as this is one of the best and most desirable of our food-product crops, they should be very generally planted. They are best drilled in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the rate of about half bushel per acre.

The HUNDRED-DAY VELVET BEANS can also be put to advantage, and are really proving one of the best and most valuable of soil improvers. As the cost per acre of seeding these is considerably less than of any other forage or soil-improving crop, their use is increasing to a wonderful extent this year.

At the present prices of NAVY BEANS, they are one of the most profitable field crops that can be grown. They should not, however, be planted in this section before the 10th of June to first of July, as if planted early, they mature in warm weather and the bean weevil is likely to get into them unless great care is taken. Indications are, however, that the supply of these will be exhausted long before the middle of June, and it is desirable to place orders early, by those who intend to plant.

Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. A peck will plant an acre.

GERMAN MILLET makes one of the quickest-growing, largest yielding and most satisfactory of summer hay crops. It should always be sown thickly for good results, not less than one bushel to the acre, and care should be used to cut it just as it is heading out, before the seed has time to form in the heads. When cut and properly cured, German Millet makes one of the best and most desirable summer hay crops.

The sowing of COW PEAS and GERMAN MILLET for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory with some of our farmers, who have been enabled to sell the product very readily at good prices. Wherever this feed is used, it is very much liked, one of our farmers reporting that after starting its sale in this city, he received constant repeat orders from his customers until his stock was entirely exhausted, selling his entire crop at good, profitable prices.

The New Era and the Whippoorwill are the best kinds for sowing with German Millet, and are recommended usually at the rate of one bushel of peas to half a bushel of German Millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large yielding and most nutritious feed.

Where Cow Peas are cut off early for a forage crop, they frequently make a very good after-growth, and can be turned under in time to sow the land to wheat or fall grain to advantage. Crops of wheat or fall grain always show a decided improvement following a crop of cow peas, and the sowing of cow peas is really one of the best of crops to put land in first-class condition for fall-sown grain. The increases in yield, in wheat particularly, are very marked, following a cow pea crop.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL.

Our stock of **SEED POTATOES** is very light, and indications are that, with orders already booked, our stock will be exhausted very shortly, and that there will be nothing like enough seed potatoes left for late planting. Early orders are advisable for those who contemplate planting this crop.

BUCKWHEAT is the quickest-growing of grain crops, and can be put in to excellent advantage as a summer crop. It is usually sown in June or early in July, and makes a large yield of grain, and is considered quite a profitable crop, particularly for our Piedmont and mountainous districts. It also makes very satisfactory crops in the eastern portion of the Atlantic Seaboard.

Buckwheat is also considered one of the best crops to clean land from weeds, and put it in good condition for other crops to follow. It is an excellent crop to sow to precede alfalfa.

SORGHUMS and **KAFFIR CORN** make very desirable forage crops, particularly for feeding green, and dairymen and cattle feeders everywhere should put in a good acreage of these. Our stock of Sugar Drip Sorghum is exhausted. We do not recommend Early Amber or the Early Orange for making syrup, although they are quite largely used in some sections for this purpose.

KAFFIR CORN not only makes a very desirable forage crop, but is also an excellent crop to plant for a crop of grain. It makes one of the best of poultry foods, and one of the best and cheapest grain foods for cattle, provided it is ground before feeding.

COW PEAS sown mixed with **SOJA BEANS** also make one of the largest yielding, best and most nutritious of forage crops. The Soja Beans, being upright in growth, help to hold up the cow peas, thus making a larger growth, and also enable the cow peas to be cut and cured to better advantage. Soja Beans contain more protein and fat-forming elements than cow peas, and the feeding value of the crop sown mixed together is considered very superior. The mixture recommended is half a bushel of soja beans with one bushel of cow peas to the acre, and the mixed cow peas are better for sowing for this crop than the straight variety.

The present indications are for a very short crop of **CRIMSON CLOVER SEED**. In the principal sections where this is grown for seed, the crop was very badly winter-killed last year, and indications are that on this account a very light crop of seed will be saved. It is almost impossible, under present conditions, to import this seed from Europe, where large supplies are usually obtained, so that indications are that there will be nothing like enough to supply the usual demand for this seed, and early orders are advisable.

Crimson Clover usually gives most excellent results sown at the last working of corn, and it is very popular in some sections to sow it in this way. As is well known, Crimson Clover makes one of the best of winter grazing and early green forage crops, and it is also one of the best of soil-improvers, the turning under of a crop of Crimson Clover being considered equal to a good application of stable manure.

It is very generally reported from the West that clover and timothy meadows are being plowed up, for planting in corn and other grain crops. This, together with the high prices for hay, is likely to make a scarcity and higher prices for timothy, clover and other grass seeds this fall. We have at the present time fair stocks of these grass and clover seeds carried over from last season's crop, which will be just as good for seeding this fall as the new crop seed, and farmers who are expecting to sow grass and clover seeds this fall will probably do well to make early purchases, in view of the present outlook and conditions.

Sowing Crops at the Last Working of Corn.

Farmers should make preparation to sow some crop at the last working of all of their corn, not only to increase the fertility of the land, but also to make extra crop yields. There are so many crops that can be sown to advantage at the last working of corn, that the wonder to us is that there is ever any corn grown without taking advantage of this opportunity. You can sow to advantage at the last working of corn, cow peas, velvet beans, crimson clover, rye, winter barley, winter oats, vetches. All of these usually give most excellent results when put in in this way.

The Great Value of Soja Beans.

The extensive use of the **MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS** for canning as "pork and beans," the same as navy beans, has caused them to be in much larger demand the past two years than ever before. This demand is likely to continue, especially as long as navy beans continue high in price, as they make a product very closely resembling the navy beans, and even of a higher and better food value.

This opens up new possibilities for this crop, and promises to make the Soja Beans sell at much higher prices than heretofore. As this crop is particularly adapted for production on our Eastern Atlantic Seaboard and throughout the Southern States, we recommend to our farmers everywhere to plant them on an extensive scale. They not only yield better than the navy beans, but are a much surer crop and more easily taken care of.

The demand became so heavy for canning that it looked as though the stock would be entirely exhausted this season, and the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington took steps to stop the canning of these beans, by requesting the tin manufacturers not to supply more tin to the canners for canning this product, and also requested the canners, as far as possible, to refrain from canning them, so as to leave a plentiful supply for seed purposes.

We call attention to these facts because we wish to impress upon our customers the desirability of planting Soja Beans to a liberal extent.

Soja Beans, too, make one of the most desirable crops for fattening hogs and cattle. Their use for fattening hogs is increasing very largely everywhere. The usual method is to turn the hogs into the Soja Bean field after the crop is matured, and the hogs will clean up the field thoroughly, and fatten up quicker on this crop than almost any other crop that can be grown.

Soja Beans are also, of course, very valuable, both as a forage crop and as a soil improver. They make the best and most nutritious of hay crops, provided they are cut while the beans are in the green state.

When planted for a bean crop, they should be planted in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and worked the same as corn, the planting being at the rate of about half a bushel per acre.

When sown as a forage crop, they are best sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel to five pecks per acre.

For fattening hogs or for forage, the Tarheel Black and the Brown Sojas are the best kinds to use, as they can be obtained at lower prices this year, and are fully equal in yield to the Mammoth Yellow.

Planting and Cultivating Late Potatoes.

The same methods of planting and cultivating late potatoes should be followed out as for the early crop, except that it is better to cut the potatoes into a little larger pieces, allowing at least two good eyes to every piece; and it is better also to use land plaster on the potatoes after cutting, in order to prevent bleeding to an unnecessary extent. These precautions are desirable in case of hot, dry weather after planting.

The potatoes should as a rule be covered a little deeper than for spring planting, and it is desirable to cultivate often in order to keep the ground in a loose and friable condition, at the last cultivations gradually throwing the soil to the potatoes, so as to leave them well ridged up. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three to three-and-a-half feet apart, dropping twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row.

The 100-Day Velvet Beans I bought of you last June gave excellent results. I planted four acres as a test, to grow legumes and plow under the foliage for humus. The field was a dense covered green mat, many vines grew 10 to 18 feet long. Much of the seed ripened in the pods, which could have been gathered for planting. The trial is a profitable departure to get nitrogen and vegetable matter. I live in latitude 40°.—E. R. DEYSHUR, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1916.

I have grown the Tarheel Black Soja Beans for two years. I don't think anything of its kind can surpass it for hay, as it makes an enormous growth from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. —JAS. L. KARICKHOFF, Upshur County, W. Va., Oct. 17, 1916.

WOOD'S PRICE LIST

Vegetable Seeds for Summer Planting.

We call special attention to the Calendar of Monthly Operations, on page 2 of our Annual Descriptive Catalog, which gives information in regard to garden seeds that can be planted throughout the summer. It is very desirable to plant crops, particularly, that can be utilized for late fall and winter use, and **LATE CABBAGE** is one of the desirable crops that can be put in at the present time with indications of good profits for the grower. Cabbage has sold at very high prices all through the past winter, and at times was almost unobtainable, and as it makes one of the most desirable vegetables for use throughout the winter, it should be largely planted this year.

Prices of Leading Varieties Postpaid, By Express
of Late Cabbage: Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per lb. per lb.

Wood's Prize Head Late

Flat Dutch	5c	20c	60c	\$2.10	\$2.00
Large Late Drumhead	3c	15c	50c	1.70	1.60
Solid South	5c	20c	50c	1.85	1.75

Our Catalog gives prices and full information in regard to other vegetable crops that can be planted now for winter use.

The following are price changes from those printed in our Annual Catalog. These changes have been made necessary largely by exhaustion of stocks, making it necessary to replenish our stocks at higher prices in order to fill our customers' orders for these seeds:

	Postpaid		By Express			
	Pint.	Qt.	Pint.	Qt.	Peck.	Bus.
BUSH—GREEN PODDED.						
Wood's Earliest Red Val.	30c	50c	25c	40c	\$2.75	\$10.50
Black Valentine	30c	50c	25c	40c	2.75	10.00
Burpee's Stringless	35c	65c	30c	55c	3.65	13.50
Giant Stringless	35c	65c	30c	55c	3.75	14.50
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1	30c	50c	25c	40c	2.75	10.50
Extra Early Refugee	30c	50c	25c	40c	2.75	10.00
Bountiful	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.00	11.00
Longfellow	30c	55c	25c	45c	-----	-----
Hodson Green Pod	30c	55c	25c	45c	-----	-----
Full Measure	30c	60c	25c	50c	-----	-----
BUSH—WAX.						
Hodson Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	-----	-----
Crystal, or Cabbage Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	-----	-----
Currie's Rust Proof Wax	40c	70c	35c	60c	3.75	13.50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	-----	-----
Dwarf Golden Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	4.25	-----
Dwarf Black Wax	40c	70c	35c	60c	4.00	15.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	4.25	15.50
Surecrop Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	4.25	-----
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	45c	80c	40c	70c	-----	-----
Hardy Wax	40c	75c	35c	65c	-----	-----
BUSH LIMA BEANS.						
Prolific Bush Lima	35c	60c	30c	50c	\$3.50	\$13.00
Henderson's Bush Lima	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.25	12.00
Fordhook Bush Lima	35c	65c	30c	55c	3.75	14.00
Burpee's Bush Lima	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.25	12.00
POLE LIMA BEANS.						
Wood's Improved	35c	60c	30c	50c	-----	-----
Small Lima	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.25	12.00
Large Lima	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.00	11.00
Ideal Lima	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.25	12.00
Ford's Mammoth	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.25	12.00
POLE or CORNFIELD						
Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder	30c	50c	25c	40c	2.75	10.50
White Kentucky Wonder	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.00	11.50
October, or Horticultural	25c	45c	20c	35c	2.75	10.00
Red Speckled Cutshort	25c	45c	20c	35c	2.75	10.00
Virginia Cornfield	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.00	11.50
Fathorse, or Creaseback	30c	55c	25c	45c	3.00	11.50
Golden Cluster Wax	40c	70c	35c	60c	-----	-----
Scarlet Runners	40c	70c	35c	60c	-----	-----
Lavy Wife—Sold out.						

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.

For descriptions of Tools, see Annual Catalog.

No. 31 Drill and Cultivator		\$ 9.50
No. 3 Drill		14.50
No. 4 Drill and Cultivator		15.25
No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe		10.00
No. 38 Single Wheel Disc Hoe		10.00
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe		8.50
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe		7.00
No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe		5.00
Firefly Plow		3.00

Bucket Spray Pump—By mail, postpaid, \$3.50. By express, \$3.25. Auto Spray No. 5—Knapsack Outfit, \$8.00; Bucket Outfit, \$5.50. Little Giant Duster, \$7.00.

Compressed Air Sprayer—Brass Tank, \$8.00; Galvanized Steel Tank, \$5.50.

Barrel Pump—Outfit A, \$12.00; Outfit B, \$14.50.

Wheel Barrow Spray Pump, \$20.00.

Paris Green— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c.

Arsenate of Lead, Powdered— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 5 lb. pkg. \$2.00; 10 lb. pkg. \$3.50; 25 lb. pkg. \$8.00.

Arsenate of Lead, Paste—10 lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25 lb. pkg. \$3.50; 50 lb. pkg. \$6.00.

Wood's Poultry Foods.

	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food	\$1.80	\$3.40
Wood's Scratch Food	1.85	3.45
Hollybrook Scratching Food	1.90	3.60
Hollybrook Chick Food	1.95	3.75
Hollybrook Developing Food	1.85	3.60
Hollybrook Layng Food	1.60	3.05
Hollybrook Forclng Food	1.60	3.05
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture (Contains corn)	1.95	3.70
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture (no corn)	1.95	3.85
Hollybrook Growling Food	1.60	3.05
Hollybrook Meat Scraps	1.90	3.65
Crushed Oyster Shells (poultry size)	45	75
Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa	1.15	2.10
Cracked Corn	1.85	3.60
Kaffir Corn	2.15	4.25
Milo Maize	2.15	4.25
Shipstuff or Middlings		2.95
Winter Wheat Bran		2.95
Mica Spar Crystal Grit		50
Poultry Bone, (3 grades)	2.00	3.50
Blood Meal	2.50	4.50
Pin Head Oats	2.60	5.00
Charcoal. 2-lb. cartons, by express, 10c.; 50-lb. sacks, \$1.00.		
Oats, (white) whole for sprouting, per bus. of 32 lbs. 95c.		
Wheat for Poultry, per bushel of 60 lbs. \$2.35.		
White Peas, for Pigeon and Poultry. Per bushel \$3.65		
Sunflower Seed, per lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. 85c. 100-lb. \$7.00		
Hemp Seed, per lb. 12c.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$9.00		
Millet for Poultry and Pigeons, per pound. 7c.; 10-lbs. 55c.; 100 pounds \$4.50.		

FERTILIZERS.

The advance in prices of all fertilizing materials has necessitated an advance in prices of fertilizers. The following are our prices at this date. For descriptions and analyses see pages 96 of our Descriptive Catalog.

Per 200-lb. bag. Per ton.

High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer	\$4.60	\$45.00
Market Grower Fertilizer	3.80	37.00
Vegetable Fertilizer	3.50	35.00
Potato Fertilizer	3.10	30.00
Grain and Grass Fertilizer	3.10	30.00
Corn Fertilizer	2.90	28.00
Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate	bag of 167 lbs. \$3.00	35.00

High-Grade Acid Phosphate 16% 2.10 20.00

Mapes Potato Manure 100-lb. bag, \$2.50 4.50 44.00

Mapes General Special, " " " 3.00 5.25 51.00

Standard Bone Meal 4.10 40.00

Thomas Phosphate or Basic Slag, 1.40 26.00

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER. Per 5-lb. bag 25c.; 25-lb. bag 75c.; 100-lb. bag \$2.50; per ton \$40.00.

NITRATE OF SODA. Price, per pound 8c; 20 lbs. or over, 5c. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$4.65. Bag of 200 lbs. \$9.00; per ton \$88.00.

Grass Seed. Bags included except on Timothy and Herds grass, in cotton bags holding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 5-bus. lots.

28c. each extra. Sample mark. per bus. Per bus.

Timothy , Trade Mark,	Tact	\$3.95	\$4.00
Orchard Grass , Choice	Ora	2.55	2.80
	Trade Mark,	2.65	2.70
Tall Meadow Oat , Choice	Alloy	1.85	1.90
	Trade Mark,	1.95	2.00
Kentucky Blue , Trade Mark	Kulm	2.15	2.25

Herds Grass or Red Top .	Fancy Choice	Rare	Per lb.
	Fancy Trade Mark	Royal	14c.

15c.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., Price-List of Field Seeds, May. 24, 1917.

When sending orders at prices named here, please mention Crop Special No. 892.

The prices named below are our prices at this date. Prices of Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

It is advisable, where farmers desire small lots of seeds quickly, to order by express, or parcel post as they will come much quicker than by freight shipments.

If Seeds are ordered to be sent by Parcel Post, add for postage to prices quoted below.

WOOD'S SEED CORN.

White Varieties:

	Peck.	Per bus.
Casey's Pure-Bred	\$.90	\$2 75
Boone County (prize-winning stock)	1 00	3 00
Boone County	90	2 75
Va. White Dent	90	2 75
Eureka	90	2 75
Shenandoah White Dent	90	2 75
Cocke's Prolific	90	2 75
Improved Southern Snowflake	1 00	3 00
Old Va. Shoe Peg	1 00	3 00
Yellow Varieties:		
Wood's Prize-winning Gold Standard	1 00	3 00
Improved Golden Dent	1 00	3 00
Early Yellow Dent	90	2 75
Improved Leaming	90	2 75
Reid's Early Yellow Dent	90	2 75
Pride of the North or 90-Day Corn, peck \$1.00		3 00
Ensilage Varieties:		
Va. Horseshoe Ensilage		2 15
Wood's Virginia Ensilage		2 25
Eureka Ensilage		2 25
Pamunkey Ensilage		2 30

COW or FIELD PEAS.

Our stock of Cow Peas are all recleaned and put up in uniform bags. Prices named include bags and are f. o. b. Richmond.

In 10-bus. lots and over, per bus. Per bus.

Mixed Cow Peas	\$3 55	\$3 60
Mixed Cow Peas with Soja Beans	3 55	3 60
Clay Peas	3 65	3 70
Whippoorwill Peas	3 65	3 70
Red Ripper	3 65	3 70
Iron	3 65	3 70
Brabham	3 70	3 75
Wonderful or Unknown	3 70	3 75
New Era	3 70	3 75
Groit	3 75	3 80
Two Crop Clays	3 65	3 70
Edible Peas (for seed)		
Medium Blackeye		5 75
Large Blackeye	per peck \$1.60	6 00
Early Ramshorn Blackeye	" \$1.70	6 25
VELVET BEANS, Hundred Day Early	2 50	
" " Yokohama	3 25	
" " Chinese	3 25	
SOJA BEANS, Mammoth Yellow	4 25	
Tar-Heel Black		3 90
" Brown		3 90
" Wilson Early Black	sold out	
" Ito San	peck \$1.35	5 00
" Hollybrook Early		5 00
WHITE NAVY BEANS , per quart 40c.; peck \$2.90; bus. \$11 25		
Millet	Cotton bags (2 1/2 bus.) 28c. extra.	
	In 5-bus. lots and over, per bus.	50 lbs.
German, Trade Mark, Tennessee-grown	\$2 95	\$3 00
German, Choice, Southern-grown	2 70	2 75

Wood's Seed Potatoes.

Bushel price on all varieties is \$4.00 per bus.

MAINE-GROWN SEED POTATOES	Per 11 peck bag	Per bbl.
Irish Cobblers	\$10 25	\$10 50
Houlton Early Rose	9 75	10 00
Red Bliss	10 00	10 25

MEDIUM & LATE VARIETIES:

Green Mountain	10 00	10 25
Rural New Yorker	10 00	10 25

POTATOES FOR LATE PLANTING.

We can book orders at the present time for any of the above varieties for shipment in June at 50c. and up to July 20th, at 75c. per barrel over present prices. We require a deposit of \$2.00 per barrel at the time the order is booked, on all orders for these cold storage potatoes.

Crimson Clover.

in 5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Trade Mark Brand	per lb. 16c. \$9 45
White-Blooming, Trade Mark	" 16c. 9 35

Clover Seed.

Cotton bags holding 2 1/2 bus. 28c. each extra; 10-lb. lots, Per bus.

Red Clover, Choice	Per lb.	per lb.	of 60 lbs.
Trade Mark	22c.	21c.	\$11 70
Sapling, Trade Mark	23c.	22c.	12 00
Alisike, Trade Mark,	23c.	22c.	12 50
Alfalfa, Trade Mark	20c.	19c.	11 00

Sorghum.

Peck	Per bus.
Early Amber, for fodder (bus. of 50 lbs.) . .	\$1.00 \$3 75
Early Orange " " " " . .	1.25 4 25
Kaffir Corn, White	80c. 2 75
Yellow Milo Malze	80c. 2 75

Unfavorable weather conditions at harvesting time last year affected the germination of Amber Sorghum so that it does not show a germination of over 50 to 60 per cent. This should, however, under favorable weather conditions, give a good stand, provided the seed is sown a little thicker than usual.

Buckwheat.

Cotton bags (2 1/2 bus.) 20c. each extra.	Per bus.
Japanese bus. of 48 lbs.	\$2 40
Silver Hull " "	2 50

SHALLU.

per lb. 12c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9c. per lb.

FETERITA.

per lb. 12c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9c. per lb.

BEGGAR WEED, or Florida Clover.

lb. 40c.; 10-lb. lots, 35c. lb.

SUDAN GRASS.

lb. 45c.; 10-lb. lots, 42c. lb.; 100 lbs., 40c. lb.

BERMUDA GRASS.

in 100-lb. lots, per lb. 40c.; per lb. 45c.

NATAL GRASS.

" " " 40c.; " 45c.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

" " 40c.; " 45c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

English grown, per lb. 15c.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 14c. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH.

per lb. 19c.; 100-lb. lots and over, 18c. per lb.

Broom Corn.

10-lb. lots and over, per lb. Per lb.

Oklahoma Dwarf	12c.	15c.
Improved Evergreen	12c.	15c.

Seed Peanuts.

Peck.	Per bus.
Improved Virginia bus. of 22 lbs. . .	\$ 75 \$2 40
Virginia Bunch " 22 " . .	90 3 00
Spanish " 30 " . .	90 3 25
Tennessee Red " 30 " . .	1 10 3 75
Valencia, imported " 30 " . .	1 25 4 00

Cotton Seed. New and Improved Varieties.

Simpkins' Ideal Prolific	bus. of 30 lbs. \$1 85
Sloan's Prolific	" " 1 85
Early King	" 1 85
Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific	" 1 90
Wannamaker Pedigree Cleveland	" 1 90
Cook's Improved	" 1 85
Sugar Loaf	" 1 85
Durango (long staple)	" 2 15
Sea Island	42 2 70